

The Autobiography of the German Reptile in America

ARTICLE II

By Stanley Frost

"The fact is that the papers referred to stand upon the ground of a sound American policy but . . . are much more effective in support of our cause than newspapers with pronounced pro-German orientation could possibly be."

THIS wrote Dr. K. A. Fuehr, one of the chiefs of the German propaganda in America, in a report on the Hearst papers. This sentence of his may be taken as a fair statement of the new principle that controlled the Reptile's conduct following the breakdown of the Dernburg schemes and the flight of Dr. Dernburg, in the summer of 1915.

From that time the Reptile went entirely underground. There was no more open defiance of Germany from acknowledged agents. There were no more arguments based on the German point of view. "A sound American policy" became the watchword, and the German Reptile spent millions to have such "sound American policies" as embargoes on munitions, trouble with Mexico and Japan, hatred of Britain, anti-preparedness and the like kept powerfully before the American public. To say that a man was "100 per cent American" became a compliment to him in the reports to Berlin, and it listed as "truly neutral" the papers which were most strongly supporting the German cause. It ceased to be popular even with the Reptile to be pro-German.

At the same time the Reptile redoubled its activity, and branched out into new lines. This period, extending from the breakdown of the Dernburg schemes to the time when Bernstorff was sent home, was the most active, and most deadly of the Reptile's life to the present time. The policy of complete dishonesty was thoroughly established, and the propaganda took on a deviousness and refinements of crookedness which almost defied analysis, but which have been cleared away at last by the testimony given by our secret service men before the Overman Senate Committee.

One of the best illustrations of this occurred after the United States had entered the war—about the middle of 1917. George Odell, an American correspondent of "The New York Evening Mail," then owned by the Reptile, went back to Germany with Bernstorff, and while there was taken by the German press agents to see a number of so-called radical leaders. From these men he got material which he worked up into articles the general import of which was that the Kaiser was about to be overthrown or greatly limited in power; that German democracy was coming about from the inside. These articles were passed by the German censor and speeded to America by the Kaiser's own agents.

"It was desired, at this moment, to spread abroad the idea that the Kaiser's power was going to be limited; that there was going to be a democratic reform in Germany, and the purpose of it was to paralyze military effort in the United States," declared Alfred L. Becker, Deputy Attorney General of New York State, before the Overman committee. "They figured it out in Germany that if the idea got abroad that Germany was being democratized and that the Kaiser was being curbed, that would please the Americans so much that they would quit, or, at least, minimize, their military efforts."

But America Did Not Stop

This scheme, besides showing the Reptile's methods, illumines a little of the beast's psychology, which has remained very largely incomprehensible to the non-German mind. Here, as always, the Reptile worked logically from all the factors it could understand; President Wilson had declared that America was fighting German militarism, not the German people. So, if militarism were destroyed, America would have nothing in Germany to fight, argued the Reptile. Therefore it told America that militarism was about to be destroyed from within, and it obviously expected America to stop fighting.

When America did not stop there was no revision of the scheme—instead more convincing proofs than the opinions of the radical gentlemen appeared, in the shape of riots and demonstrations. Eventually, America still failing to respond to the treatment as expected, the highest evidence was supplied: The Kaiser fled and the Socialists took charge.

No evidence has yet been offered as to the exact time when these tame Socialists, who had supplied the Reptile with the ammunition for the beginning of its democracy propaganda, actually ceased to serve the Reptile—if ever. But the programme, started under the Kaiser's orders, has gone forward till to-day without a break in its logic.

This particular line of propaganda has been the most thoroughly carried out and the most expensive of all those undertaken by the Reptile. On its success depends the future of Deutschland and Kultur. It shows the Reptile's utmost efforts—it is the product of its highest cunning and deceitfulness. And it shows, too, that weakness in the Reptile's psychology which has led to so many failures, failures which in its propaganda, as in its military campaigns, have often come on the very brink of success.

This weakness is, fundamentally, a blind, blind, naïve and childlike egotism. The Reptile—the German individually and collectively—has never admitted, and probably has never seen, that it could possibly be in the wrong. It owns to mistakes of methods of organization, but to those of reasoning, of conduct, of understanding or of morals, never. Major Daniel T. Pierce, chief of the bureau of public information of the Red Cross in Paris, showed this recently when he wrote:

"The attitude of all the Germans I have seen since the armistice was signed has been one of blank unconsciousness of any reason why Americans should feel any animosity whatever toward a German. . . . We shall never be able to understand the Boche any more than he will be able to understand why the bringing about of the war, the submarine campaign, the bombardment

of Paris, the devastation of Northern France, the looting of private property, the abuse of women and children, the bombing of hospitals, have created in our minds a feeling that no terms of peace can obliterate."

That is the mark by which all the Reptile's propaganda to-day—and it is working to-day as always—may be known: "The blank unconsciousness of any reason why Americans should feel animosity." The Reptile bases its propaganda on the peace terms or the league of nations on the assumption that there is "no reason for animosity." It talks as if the German were like other men. It does not admit that any crimes have been committed.

Prince Karl Regrets

Lieutenant General Prince Karl of Hohenzollern has expressed this perfectly while trying to clear his own skirts. According to The Associated Press, "the prince said that he personally disapproved of submarine warfare and bombing by means of aeroplanes. He asserted that Germany should not have started her submarine warfare without being absolutely certain that it would succeed. Prince Karl said he regretted that the German propaganda in the United States had been carried out in what he termed a clumsy manner. Germany, he declared, should have started her propaganda on a larger scale and spent millions where she spent thousands."

There spoke the Reptile's mind! So throughout the democracy propaganda that mind could not see that President Wilson's distinction between the German people and their government was an attack on German morale, and not an expression of American opinion. That mind missed the "animosity," and so it has satisfied the shadow, but not the substance, of American thought, and has failed even to attempt to satisfy Ameri-

Germany's Moves and Machinations to Acquire American Newspapers to Spread Propaganda, as Disclosed to the Senate Committee

was willing to spend great sums for this purpose, and it was ceaselessly feeling about to find some sheet that would sell out. Besides money it offered to newspapers every advantage that it could command—news service, pictures, exclusive privileges. It is probable that there is not a newspaper in America, big or little, that has not been approached within the last four years by some agent of the Reptile.

The first notice of these newspaper plans that has come to the attention of the secret service, according to the testimony before the Overman committee, was a letter from George Sylvester Viereck to Dr. H. P. Albert, the propagandist chief, on October 15, 1914, shortly after the war began. He urged the purchase of a paper, to be edited "as any other American paper is edited, but infused with a strong pro-German spirit." There should be, he wrote, in handling the editorial page, "a clear understanding that the paper is for the German people." Further, "there should be an intimate connection between the German Foreign Office and the German Embassy here and some one connected with the newspaper in question." Mr. Viereck volunteered for this job. He pointed out that it would be necessary to own stock control of the paper, and suggested that the paper be published by some one "on whom you can rely, and in whose name the stock can be held." It is interesting to notice how closely these suggestions were followed out when the one deal

teen groups of people to put up \$150,000 each. Mr. Rosenberg of Sears, Roebuck & Co. has already put up \$50,000. One of the effects of his propaganda is that "The Mail," which Dr. Schweitzer could have obtained for \$1,250,000, has now put up its price to \$1,500,000."

It was about this time that Alexander Konta wrote to Dr. Dernburg a long letter, outlining the newspaper situation in New York, and suggesting a combination of interests between the Reptile and the brewers for publicity purposes.

From this time on the correspondence of the Reptile, both here and abroad, is full of discussion of newspaper deals. Meanwhile, there was a steady activity toward the purchase of papers. Some time in 1915 Captain Lester, of the military intelligence division, testified, Marshall Kelly was sent to Baltimore to attempt to buy "The Sun" there. This failed. In February, 1916, Samuel Untermyer wrote to Dr. Albert that an agent of his had found an opportunity open to buy control of "The New York Sun" for less than \$2,000,000, and suggested a joint deal, by which certain friends of Untermyer's would get control of the paper after the war. This also fell through. But the purchase of "The New York Evening Mail" in the name of Dr. Edward Rumely, was not through, the price being about \$1,700,000, and the general lines of Viereck's scheme being followed. Also there was considerable activity in getting to small papers, and the names of

of his papers, did not meet Hale till just before he went abroad.

The character of Hale's correspondence to the Hearst papers was summed up by Captain Lester, who showed a series of his dispatches to back up his statement.

"Mr. Hale's sympathies were pro-German, anti-British and anti-American while he was in Berlin," stated that officer. "I have read every message that the Navy Department supplied us with, of which there are about 1,500, containing Dr. Hale's personal, private messages, his news messages, his editorial articles, and I have failed to find an expression in favor of the Allies in a single one of them, and I have never failed to find an expression in favor of Germany tucked in somewhere. Most of them are flagrantly pro-German."

These messages continued to come from the time Hale went abroad, in May, 1916. (Hale America entered the war. A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the Secret Service in the Department of Justice, read the Senators an extract from an article by Hale published in "The New York American" in January, 1918, as showing that his attitude continued after we entered the war. Hale has told the Secret Service men that when he went into the German service he stipulated that no advantage should be taken of his relations with President Wilson, that there should be no attack on the Wilson administration and that he should take no part in the Japanese propaganda. The testimony shows that he did not adhere to these stipulations.

do is to make the United States an ally of Germany by a twist of world politics. England, allied with Japan, cannot be her friend—who else but Germany?"

The plan is to start trouble in California, depending on the Hearst papers to "play it up." The idea is then to be pushed by "The Illustrated Sunday Magazine," whose editor, Hiram M. Greene, Fox says, can be influenced. There are to be movie films, one-act vaudeville plays, lectures, all possible forms of publicity, and all anti-Japanese. When the public mind is thus prepared, play the trump with serious trouble on the Pacific Coast. Hire thugs to start riots; get William J. Burns to control the officials of the state; stir up the ministers to denounce the Japanese. They would rush to do this, Fox declares, "especially if some outrages against women were planted. It would be an easy matter for Burns to use some young and 'innocent' prostitutes to the detriment of the Japs."

The records of two other subsidized correspondents have been laid bare. One of these is Colonel Edward Emerson, who went over as a free lance and wrote also for the notorious "Continental Times," the Reptile's organ on the Continent. The other was James F. J. Archibald, who gave the German embassy here a receipt for \$5,000, and who was detected by the British in trying to smuggle through letters from Reptile agents here, including a letter from Ambassador Dumba, of Austria-Hungary, which resulted in the ambassador's recall.

Another writer who was employed by the Reptile, though far less for his open influence than for his secret sources of information, was Major J. J. Dickinson. The major is an oldtime Washington newspaperman, with a wide and intimate acquaintance with public officials. He was engaged to write letters, which he did under the name of Josiah Wingate, to Viereck. In these he gave what was supposed to be inside information as to the attitude of the administration on questions in which Germany

tory occupied by the German armies, and other publications of that kind.

When Hearst was barred from the use of the British cables and from Britain and France by the Allied governments, the German government made a special arrangement with him for the use of its wireless to transmit news from Germany.

The use of news, while the main avenue of publicity cultivated by the Reptile, was far from being the only one. The scheme for the use of advertising, in an attempt to cause strikes and sabotage in American munitions factories has already been referred to. This, of course, though paid for by the Reptile, purported to come from "truly neutral" Americans.

Propaganda Via the Movie

There was also a vigorous attempt to use films for propaganda. Early in 1915 the Reptile began the organization of the American Correspondence Film Corporation, a German outfit, naturally. It was to handle German war and "educational" pictures, and Felix Malitz was put at its head. Elaborate arrangements were made with Berlin for the supplying of films, and a system was prepared for smuggling them through the British blockade on Scandinavian steamers. Considerable quantities, in fact, came through this way.

The concern had a stormy career, but the high hopes with which it was launched were never realized, and the Reptile finally pocketed a loss, and let the control go to Malitz. The correspondence shows bitter disappointment that the American public would not swallow the "educational" pictures and would only stay long enough to see the war views. There was trouble in getting the films out through the regular agencies. An attempt was made to make a deal by which Hearst should handle the films through the circuits he controlled, but a dispute arose over his demand to send his own men to get the pictures, and this deal fell through.

The nature of the films tried may be seen from the prospectus sent out for one of them. Here are a few extracts:

"Reel 1, 'The Kaiser at the West Front.' This depicts the German Emperor with his armies on the Somme front, reviewing his troops and decorating valorous officers and soldiers. We see him in his human side, first recognizing an old acquaintance in the ranks, who happens to be only a private (can he have been 'planted' like Mr. Fox's Japanese outrages?), and shaking hands with officers and soldiers. Note the astonishment on the ordinary soldier's face when this is done, the soldier forgetting to salute at this honor accorded.

"Reel 2, 'Lille During the Third Year of the War.'"

"These pictures, taken toward the end of 1916, show the life going on in the big industrial centre, only four miles from the foremost English guns, as though no war existed. The only way in which one notices the close proximity of the war is from the number of soldiers, mingling on terms of the utmost friendliness with the people of the country."

"Reel 7, 'St. Quentin and the West Front.' We show here the life in these quaint French villages, now under German martial law, the horrors of the refugees being forced to leave their homes owing to the attacks of their own allies, all of these towns being lifeless."

And so on. Mr. Becker, in telling the committee about this film, stated that he had been sued for intimating that it was propaganda.

The Senators were also informed about the career of another film play—"Patria"—which is supposed to have brought its producers considerable profits. The memorandum of E. L. Fox, suggesting the use of films in anti-Japanese agitation, has already been referred to. It was some months after that was written that "Patria" appeared in January of 1917. The author of record is Louis Joseph Vance, though Captain Lester testified that there was information indicating he was not the real author. It was put out by the International Film Service Corporation, owned by Hearst.

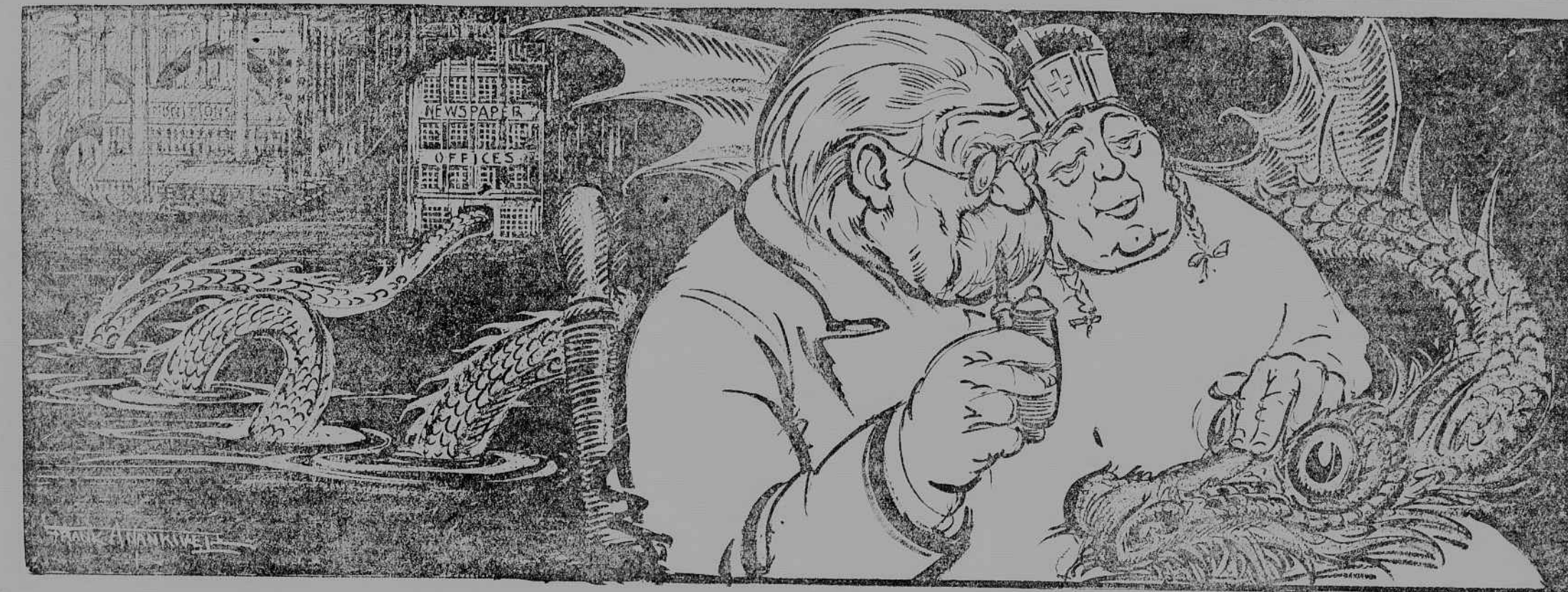
"Patria" was a film originally depicting an invasion of America by Japanese and Mexicans across the Mexican border, the Japanese being the villains of the play. When President Wilson saw the film he requested that certain changes be made, and as these were put through, consisted in subduing the Japanese villainy; the chief actors were all given Mexican names and the distinctively Japanese scenes were cut out. But the actors and the soldiers still appeared with Japanese faces and Japanese uniforms, and when the film got to Canada the censor there issued a flat order against it, even in the revised form, and a second revision was undertaken. This was more thorough. The invading "Mexicans" were given Mexican clothes and features. It was in this final form that the film was widely circulated, the corrected version being substituted in the United States after war was declared.

Some Other Efforts

The Reptile was connected with a series of miscellaneous publicity activities. It sent lecturers through the country, including several men who have already been mentioned. It entered into a deal with Hearst for the publication in America of the diary of the commander of the submarine Deutschland, Hearst agreeing to give the profits to the widows and children of sailors on the U-boats. It backed schemes for propagandist plays. It sent out a book of supposed book agents to get information about the people they approached, and to convince them if possible. It filled the country with spies, getting careful data on every man or woman who might be used to disseminate propaganda.

"In one organization of about thirty people which came under my notice," said Captain Lester, "they had more information about the personnel of the staff than the editor of the paper himself."

In fact, the Reptile overlooked nothing. In another article, next week, will be taken up other lines of its propaganda—the organizations with which it allied America, the attempts to stir up race and class hatred, the careful coordination between pen and bomb, and the brood that was left behind when Bernstorff and the other chief agents of the Reptile were driven home.



can feeling. It is still blandly wondering why the scheme has not succeeded.

The same weakness, the naïve egotism to the view of which all things German must be right and must succeed, the crooked and blind chauvinism so carefully cultivated by the Reptile among its own subjects at home—shows through the long list of its failures in America. Bernstorff writes bitterly when he discovers that the subsidies to a Reptile press which work so perfectly at home will not work here. Dernburg departs in stupefied amazement when he finds that America will not tolerate his defence of the Lusitania massacre. Zimmermann offers Mexico some of our Southwestern states, and the Reptile laments "awkwardness." The submarine piracy brings America into the war with a deciding weight, and Prince Karl merely disapproves the submarine war, because it was started without sufficient assurance of success.

There are other correlated traits of the Reptile's brain. It conceals the most grandiose schemes—seeks to start wars, control elections, seduce France. It even does succeed in partly wrecking Italian morale. It is a "mark" for adventurers, who, our secret service men testify, practically swindled it out of millions, giving little of real value in return. It fails, as Prince Karl also remarked, "to appreciate the points of view of other nations." In short, the Reptile, being a product of supermen, does not understand mankind.

The usual Teutonic traits also show everywhere in the Reptile's record. With all its grandiose schemes it pinched the pennies, and there is correspondence as to the advisability of spending \$15. It trusted nobody, and insisted on frequent and detailed reports from every one—a single agent here permitted 55,000 papers to fall into American hands! It was, as has been so often remarked, naturally and naïvely dishonest. It was laborious to the extreme, careful, meticulous and methodical. It disregarded all obligations and duties. It tried very, very hard to play safe.

Still Poisoning The News

The most striking feature of the second phase of the Reptile's life here—and it is a feature that will never disappear from its work so long as there is a newspaper or a writer that can be corrupted—was the defiling and warping of the sources of information, the poisoning of the facts as well as the editorial advice on which American public opinion is based. It used with the utmost skill every secret means of publicity known to it. It developed and expanded every effort along this line attempted during the first phase, except that of subsidizing small publishers, which had failed because it could not be kept secret.

The attempt to control supposedly American newspapers had been a cardinal point of the Reptile's policy from the first. It

that has been revealed—that for "The New York Evening Mail" was put through.

Eyes On Hearst

The matter was discussed extensively with Count von Bernstorff, the Reptile's head, at a house party in the Adirondacks the following Christmas, according to a New York broker, whose deposition was submitted. Only parts of the deposition were published, but these outline very succinctly the Reptile's scheme. They follow:

Q—Tell us just what was said on that (the German view being put before the public in the papers) as well as you can recollect it.

A—We were talking of the New York papers, and I made the remark that most of our papers here were very high-minded. For instance, if you wanted to put out a security of a new corporation which was not tried out, and you should give "The New York Sun" an advertisement conditionally upon there being a news item in their financial column, which is worth more than any advertisement, they wouldn't do it without a thorough investigation, and they would notify you that if their advertisement depended on that you couldn't get it in, and I remarked that there were only two papers in New York City that I believed could be bought, and those were the Hearst papers and "The Mail."

Q—Did he express a desire to get into some paper?

A—Yes, he thought it was absolutely necessary.

Q—What did he say about Hearst?

A—I am leading up to that. . . . Part of deposition excluded. . . . He said I have to have somebody to put our news in the way we want it.

Q—Had you mentioned "The American" or "The Journal"?

A—I mentioned the Hearst papers particularly, and he said that he had had his eye on Hearst as an available man, and I came away with the distinct impression that he expected to see Hearst, and when I saw that Hearst was publishing a German paper I mentioned it later to the count, and said: "I guess you got to those fellows," and he said: "Well, it's working all right, isn't it?"

Q—When was this subsequent conversation?

A—Oh, about a year later.

The scheme to put McClure at the head of a big news organization was mentioned in the previous article. This cropped up again, according to a letter from Viereck, dated April 15, 1915, to Dr. Albert. He wrote:

"Dr. Rumely . . . has told in Chicago and other places the following story:

"That official Germany is interested in backing a newspaper to be edited by McClure. The money is to be obtained by getting fit-

some scores which received more or less German money are known. A little apart from this line was the assistance given "The National Courier," a weekly published in Washington, which was intended to offset in some degree the weakness caused by the defection from the German side of "The Washington Post."

A Newspaper To Let

This had been caused by the death of John R. McLean, its owner, and the inheritance of the property by his son. The connection of "The Washington Post" under the elder McLean with the Reptile is not entirely clear. Under date of October 17, 1914, Bernstorff wrote to Albert: "The Washington Post" was offered me to-day to buy for \$2,000,000, with intention to buy it back again after the war for \$1,500,000. A second offer was to put the paper entirely at our disposal for two months for \$100,000. The paper is of importance and the only large newspaper in the capital. How do you stand on the question of the money? I have not yet inquired in Berlin."

The only other information placed before the committee was from reports by Bernstorff and Dr. Fuehr, in which they spoke of "The Post's" aid to the cause. Bernstorff, on October 27, 1915, wrote the Foreign Office: "We were deploring the death of Mr. John R. McLean. The latter had given his newspaper an entirely anti-English character, so that his death left a great gap, which 'The National Courier' can, unfortunately, never hope to fill. 'The Washington Post' has since been fairly neutral, but may be entirely lost to us if it cannot, as is very desirable, be put into the hands of Mr. Hearst."

The Reptile bought newspaper writers as well as newspapers. Two of the outstanding instances of this—the hiring of William Bayard Hale and Edward Lyell Fox—have been referred to in connection with other matters. Their "news" correspondence furnishes one of the most startling chapters in the Reptile's history.

Hale was the biggest of these subsidized writers. He had been getting \$10,000 a year before the war, the testimony shows, and was employed by the Reptile for \$15,000. He had written a life of Wilson and occupied confidential posts for him, and the Germans had hopes of getting to the President through him. He spent more than a year as editor of the German press agent, and then was sent to Germany to write for the Hearst papers, though a cable message from Bernstorff declares he was under a contract with Germany, to run till June, 1918. Bernstorff also says that Hearst did not know Hale was an employee of the Reptile. Hearst, who usually keeps in touch with the most minute details of the work

Besides his news writing, Hale took part in other work for the Reptile. He was sent on a special mission from Berlin to Rumania, just before the latter country entered the war. Another German agent has testified that plans were made to have official cipher messages concealed in Hale's news dispatches. The evidence shows that Hale wrote a note which he suggested should be sent to Bryan, when the latter was Secretary of State, in reply to one of Bryan's notes to Germany, and Hale apparently passed on the qualifications of Reginald Rutherford, who was sent from this country as a spy.

Selling Out Von Papen

Edward Lyell Fox got to Germany before Hale did as the correspondent of the Wildman Syndicate, apparently innocent in the deal, and with relations with the Hearst papers which resulted in his working very closely with the Hearst organization, as well as with the German propagandists in Berlin. He wrote articles from Berlin which Captain Lester characterized as "pure fakes," a notable one being a description of alleged Russian atrocities, sent for the purpose of offsetting the German atrocities in Belgium. This was published in "The New York American" under the paper's own copyright. He spent several months in Germany, making two trips, and being stopped on a third, and providing pure propaganda and nothing else.

His other activities were also numerous. He tried to sell the British Secret Service one batch of information he brought from Germany. He also tried to get market tips from von Papen, the German military attaché. But his most notable performance was the preparation of a memorandum on a scheme to cause war between America and Japan. This memorandum was prepared and passed to von Papen shortly after Fox's return from Germany, where he had several mysterious conferences with high officials. He told people here that at these conferences some secret scheme of his had been substantially approved. He has since denied that there was any serious purpose behind the memorandum, claiming that it was prepared by himself and Dr. Karl Arminard Graves, a former German international spy, with the hope that they could make some money from the Reptile on it.

The memorandum is over 1,000 words in length, going into considerable detail. Fox stated the object of the plan to be "the termination of the United States manufacturing supply the Allies with munitions and other munitions of war. It carried through there is a second and incidental goal—the loss to Japan of the German colonies that she now holds."

Fox points out that America is suspicious of Japan, that relations have been strained, and that it will not be difficult to arouse public opinion again. "The thing to

was interested. The Reptile considered these letters of the greatest value, transmitted them to the German Embassy and by wireless to Berlin, and often was largely influenced by them.

All for \$40 Per

"The curious thing about the Wingate letters is this," testified Captain Lester. "They give accurate information of happenings in Cabinet and government circles. Where this information came from I do not know, but the letters have all been checked with subsequent events, and it is quite obvious that in certain cases information was obtained from some source or other. He had a backdoor entrance somewhere."

All this the Reptile got for \$40 a week. In addition to these subsidized Americans, the Reptile used two other means of influencing American news, besides the blameless one of being nice to American correspondents and newspaper men in general. The first of these was to send over from Germany men who seemed to be correspondents of German newspapers, but were really agents of the government. These men interviewed American officials, wrote for American papers and magazines when possible, and sent home news dispatches which were sometimes little different from official reports.

The other means was by the control of the sources of news in Germany, and the doctoring of news sent from there. It controlled the semi-official Wolff Bureau, an organization something like The Associated Press in this country, except that it spoke for the government. It controlled also the Overseas News Agency, whose wireless dispatches for a long time formed one of the chief sources in America of news as to happenings in Germany. This bureau was not semi-official; the Reptile used it to disseminate lies for which it did not want to stand sponsor.

There were other organs for putting out Reptilian news. The War Department Press Bureau issued a "Foreign News Sheet." A "Bulletin" was sent out from the Foreign Office. The War Department also got out a "War Chronicle," published in many languages for the benefit of the foreign correspondents in Berlin. There was a supposedly private service, Reptile owned, known as the "Trans-ocean Correspondence." There was also the "Political Correspondence of Central Europe," published in many languages. German newspapers, notably the Berlin "Tagblatt" and the "Vossische Zeitung," also sent correspondence and supposed news service abroad. Finally, there were the German supported papers—the notorious "Continental Times," which called itself a "Journal for Americans Abroad," and indulged in the most absurd German propaganda abroad; the "Gazette des Ardennes," published in French, and designed to mislead and corrupt the people in the terri-